

GOFMEKLER, V. A., CAND MED SCI, "Data  
on SUBSTAN-  
TION OF MAXIMUM permissible  
TOLERATED CONCENTRATION OF ACETATES IN  
THE ATMOSPHERE." MOSCOW, 1961. (ACAD MED SCI USSR). (KL,  
3-61, 231).

410

GLAZOV, Sergey Vasil'yevich; BARSKAYA, Galina Romanovna; GOMMEKLER, V.A.,  
red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Protect yourself against injuries] Beregi sebia ot travni. Moskva,  
Medgiz, 1961. 37 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)  
(INDUSTRIAL SAFETY)

ARNOL'DI, I.A., red.; BEL'GUSOV, A.Z., red.; GOTMEKLER, V.A., red.;  
BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Hygienic problems in the acclimatization of the population  
in the Far North] Gigienicheskie voprosy adaptatsii  
naseleniya na Krainom Severe. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 261 p.  
(MIRA 14:12)

(RUSSIA, NORTHERN--MAN--INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE)

GOFMEKLER, V.A.

Materials on the determination of maximum permissible concentrations  
of acetates in the air. Pred. dop. Montsent. atmosf. zagr. no.5:  
142-168 '61. (MERA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta  
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(AIR—POLLUTION)  
(ACETATES—TOXICOLOGY)

GOFMEKLER, V.A., kand. med. nauk; NEYMAN, M.I., red.; YAKOVLEVA,  
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Drinking water; the hygiene of urban and rural water supplies] Pit'evaia voda; gigiena gorodskogo i sel'skogo vodo-snabzheniya. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 36 p. (MIRA 15:11)  
(DRINKING WATER)

TYUKINA, Aleksandra Petrovna, kand. med. nauk; GOFMEKLER, V.A., red.;  
ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Prevention of injuries in lumbering camps] Profilaktika trav-  
matizma na lesozagotovkakh. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 52 p.  
(MIRA 15:9)

(LUMBERING—SAFETY MEASURES)

GOFMEKLER, V.A., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Well organized sanitation of a collective farm village. Med.  
sestra 21 no.10:8-12 0 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(COLLECTIVE FARMS--SANITATION):

GOFMEKLER, V.A., kand.med.nauk

Use of the statistical method in substantiating maximal permissible  
atmospheric pollution. Pred.dop.kontsent.atmoss.zagr. no.8:177-189  
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR.

L 63784-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AF5021767

UR/D/40/61/00X/011/0051/0054

1/1  
1/2  
L2

AUTHOR: Gofmekler, V. A. (Candidate of medical sciences)

TITLE: Hygienic evaluation of acetaldehyde as an air pollutant

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 11, 1964, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: acetaldehyde, air pollution, polarographic analysis

ABSTRACT: A procedure for the determination of acetaldehyde in aqueous solutions on a polarograph with an oscillographic attachment was standardized. A standard graph was constructed which indicates the height of the polarographic wave as a function of the concentration of acetaldehyde in the air in the 0.0005-0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> range in relation to the sensitivity of the polarograph, which is adjusted by varying the current range. This graph is to be used when absorption of acetaldehyde from the air is carried out under appropriate conditions and the reagents used in the standard solutions (an 0.1% solution of gelatin and a 1 N solution of LiOH) have been

Card 1/2

L 63784-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021767

added in specified amounts. Use of silicagel MSM resulted in a 100% absorption of acetaldehyde from the air; when distilled water was used as an absorbent, some of the acetaldehyde passed through three-four absorption stages without being dissolved. By using the method developed for the determination of acetaldehyde, the minimum amount of this substance that could be detected on the basis of its odor was determined. The threshold concentration in the air for the most sensitive persons was  $0.0139 \text{ mg/m}^3$  and the subthreshold concentration,  $0.012 \text{ mg/m}^3$ . The concentration of acetaldehyde in the air of an industrial plant department, where this substance is prepared by the hydration of acetylene was  $65.31 \text{ mg/m}^3$ ; at a distance of 400 m from the plant, the concentration in the air was  $0.080 \text{ mg/m}^3$ .

Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i komunal'noy gigiyeny im. A. N. Sysina AN  
SSSR, Moscow (Institute of General and Communal Hygiene, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Apr54

ENCL: 00

SNT CODE: 00,08

NR REF Sov: 000

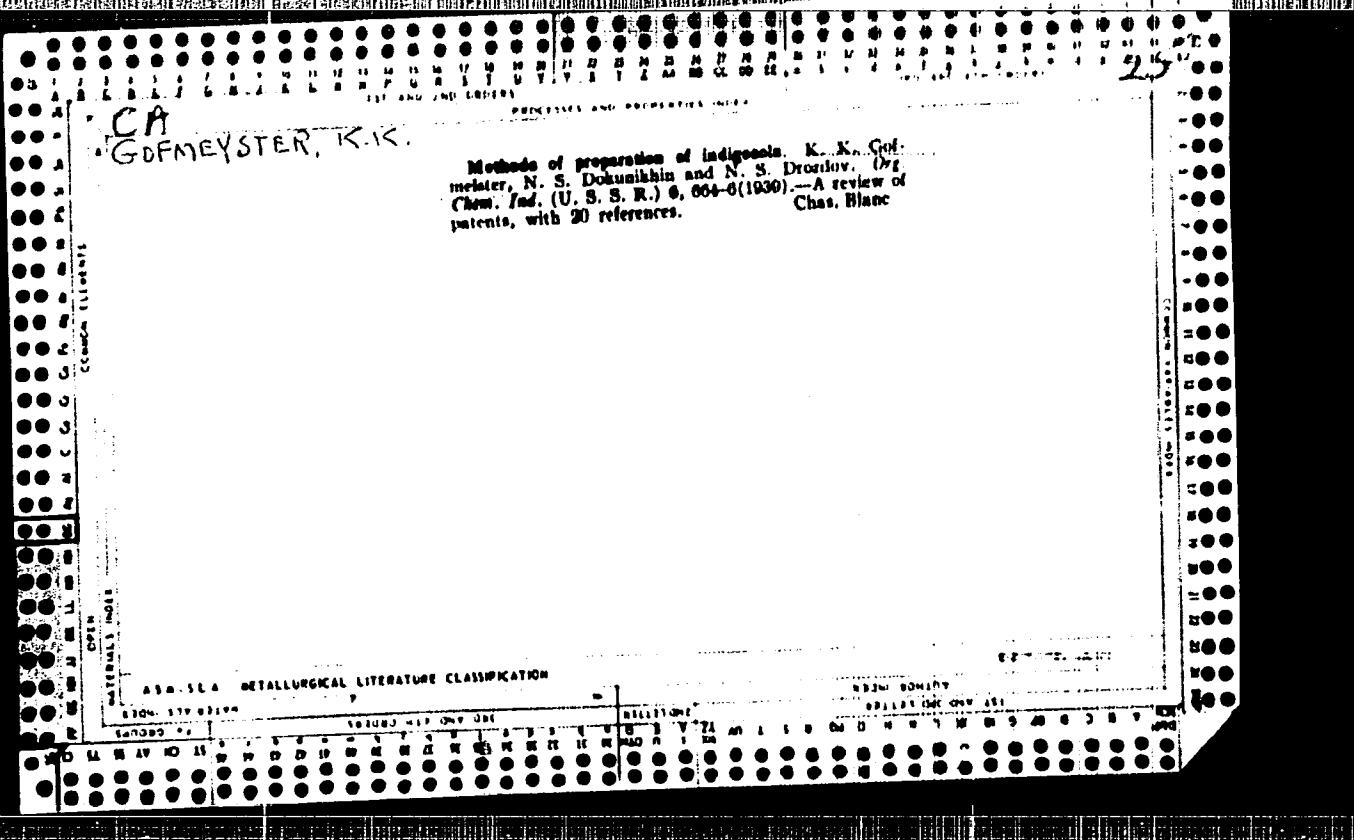
OTHER: 000

JFM3

Card 2/2 *llc*

SOKOLOVSKIY, M.S.; GABINOVA, Zh.L.; POFCV, B.V.; KACHOR, L.F.;  
GOEMEKLER, V.A., red.

[Sanitary control of air pollution in Moscow; results of the  
work of the Sanitary Epidemiology Station of Moscow] Sami-  
tarnaya okhrana atmosfernogo vozdukhya Moskvy; iz opyta rabo-  
ty Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoi stantsii goroda Moskvy. Mo-  
skva, Meditsina, 1965. 92 p. (MIRA 18:8)



GOFMEYSTER, K.K.

Distr: 4E4j/4B2c(j)

Phthalocyanine. B. Ya. Berkman, M. Ya. Gamburg,  
K. K. Gofmeister, S. V. Donskoi, and P. N. Smirnov.  
U.S.S.R. 102,336, Mar. 25, 1956. Phthalocyanine vapors  
obtained in its production by the contact method are  
rapidly cooled, thus causing them to crystallize. The cool-  
ing is effected by spraying the vapors with atomized liquid  
NH<sub>3</sub>. M. Hesch

6 May  
2

PM

S(1)

AUTHORS:

Dobrovolskiy, S. V., Gofmeyster, K. K., Sov/64-58-8-2/19  
Lamekhov, P. N.

TITLE:

The Production of Phthalonitrile From Phthalic Anhydride and  
Ammonia (Polucheniye ftalonitriila iz ftalevogo angidrida i  
ammiaka)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 8,  
pp 458 - 463 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In recent times, the importance of phthalonitrile (I) has increased, as it represents a stage in the production of high quality phthalocyanine dye (Ref 1) and is also used as a stabilizer for aircraft oils and as an insecticide (Ref 2). Since the method of synthesis now considered most advantageous, namely the synthesis from phthalic anhydride (II) and ammonia (III), is still insufficiently developed, studies for the selection of the catalyst, optimum conditions, and the design of the apparatus were carried out. Catalysts with different acidities were tested; an aluminum silicate catalyst which can be produced by the aluminate method proved most effective.

Card 1/3

The Production of Phthalonitrile From Phthalic Anhydride and Ammonia

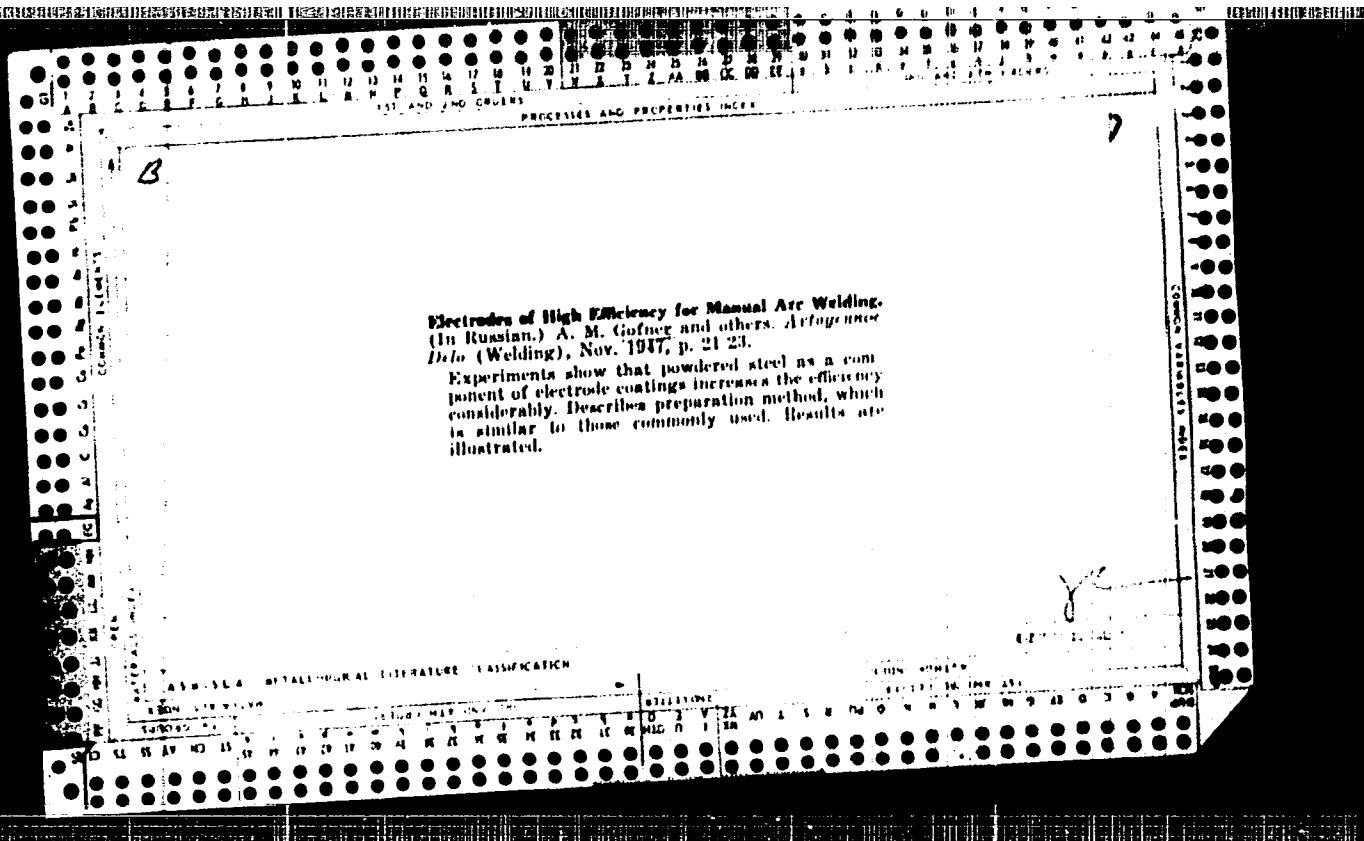
SCV/64-50-8-2,19

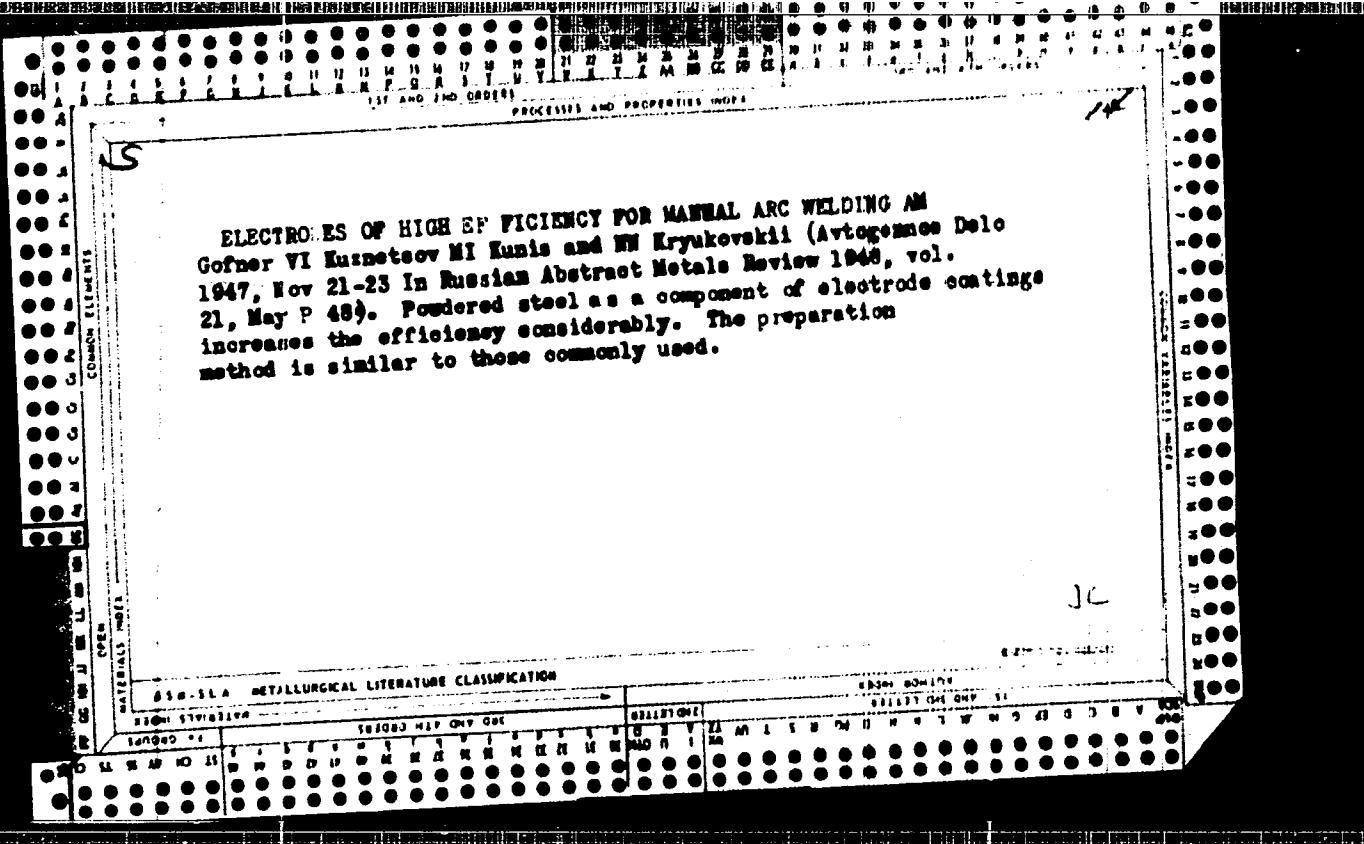
An examination of the chemisms of the reaction made it possible to calculate the equilibrium constants between 300 and 400° (Table). The effects of the molar ratio of components (Fig 3) as well as the pressure (Fig 5) on the phthalonitrile yield were examined at various temperatures. The temperature range of 420 - 460° at a molar ratio (III):(II)  $\approx$  100 was found to be most advantageous. Optimum contact time was 0.15 secs, i.e. about 300 g (II) per 1 liter catalyst per hour. Technologists M. Ya. Gishpling and M. M. Yakubson helped to transfer the process to a test apparatus. The water-cooled condensation chambers used in the Ludwigshafen I. G. plant (Ref 5) proved inadequate. (I) was separated by cooling the gases with liquid ammonia (Ref 10). Gases were returned by means of an absorption-type refrigerating machine (Ref 11). With the new technological process 25 kg per 24 hours were obtained in the test apparatus, the yield being 93-94%. Finally, the paper contains a description of the basically new nitration process, which is continuous, fully mechanized and automated. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 3 of which

Ca. a 2/3

DOBROVOL'SKIY, S.V.; GOFGYSTER, K.K.; LAMEKHOV, P.N.

Production of phthalonitrile from phthalic anhydride and ammonia.  
Khim.prom. no.8:458-463 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Phthalonitrile) (Phthalic anhydride) (Ammonia)





KUZNETCOV, V. I.; BONOK, B. A.; GOFNER, A. N.; KUNIC, M. I.; PIVNICHNIKOV, S. S.  
GOFNER, A. N.

"The highly effective electrodes for arc electric welding," Industrial Energetics,  
1951.

USSR /Engineering - Welding, Materials

Jan 52

"New Electrodes for High-Speed Welding of Metal Structures," V. G. Chernashkin, Cand.Tech.Sci, A. M. Gofner, Enger, NII (Sci Res Inst) of Constr, M. M. Shatroy (Min of Mach Bldg)

"Byull Stroitel Tekhn" No 1, pp 19-20

Suggests introduction of steel powder into coating mix of electrodes, using roughing wastes of alloy steels for making powder. Electrodes of this type considerably increase efficiency of welding process and improve quality of weld. Steel powder decreases consumption of ferroalloys

202T56

USSR /Engineering - Welding, Materials  
(Contd)

Jan 52

required for manuf of electrodes, and compensates for loss of electrode metal by burning and sputtering.

202T56

GOFNER, A. M.

USSR/Engineering - Welding, Materials Jan 52

"Utilization of the Powdered Steel From Rough  
Grinding Dust in Welding Electrodes," V.G.  
Chernashkin, Cand Tech Sci, A.M. Gofner, Engr

"Avtogen Delo" No 1, PP 20-24

Outlines process for sepg metal component from  
emery dust remaining after rough grinding of  
steel rolled stock and steel production of ball  
bearing plant. 400-440 kg of pure steel powder  
may be obtained out of 1,000 kg of emery dust.  
Discusses use of this powder in coatings for elecr  
trodes and analyzes favorable effect of such  
application on properties of welds. 212T16

GOFNER, A.M.

137-58-1-943 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 134(USSR)

AUTHOR: Gofner, A.M.

TITLE: An Investigation of Consumable Electrodes for Arc Welding with  
Dispersed Metal in the Coating (Issledovaniye plavyashchikhsya  
elektrodom dlya dugovoy svarki s dispersnym metallom v pokrytii)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry of the Author's dissertation for the degree  
of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Mosk. vyssh.  
tekhn. uch-shche im. Baumana (The Moscow "Bauman" Technical  
College) Moscow, 1957.  
tekhn.

ASSOCIATION: Mosk. vyssh./uch-shche im. Baumana (The Moscow  
'Bauman' Technical College), Moscow.

1. Arc welding 2. Electrodes--Characteristics

Card 1/1

137-58-3-5969

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 216 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chernashkin, V. G., Gofner, A. M., Sivryukova, M. A.

TITLE: Properties of Structural Open-hearth Steel Containing Arsenic  
(Svoystva stroitel'noy stali martenovskogo proizvodstva,  
soderzhashchey mysh'yak)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issledovaniya. Stal'nyye konstruktsii. Moscow, Gos.  
izd-vo lit. po str-vu i arkhitekt., 1957, pp 55-89

ABSTRACT: Investigations were performed in order to establish the effect of As (0.118 - 0.29 percent) on the mechanical properties ( $\sigma_b$ ,  $\sigma_s$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\psi$ ,  $H_B$ ), microstructure, and weldability of low carbon structural steel (rimmed and killed) containing 0.15 - 0.25 percent C, 0.37 - 0.62 percent Mn, up to 0.25 percent Si, 0.025 - 0.45 percent S, and 0.02 - 0.46 percent P. The As is introduced as a special alloying element. Aside from the As, the chemical composition of steel used in the experimental smeltings did not differ from standard open-hearth steel MSt.3. An investigation of macro- and microstructure has shown that in this respect also the As steel is similar to

Card 1/2

137-58-3-5969

Properties of Structural Open-hearth Steel Containing Arsenic

the usual steel. Mechanical properties of all steel melts containing As fully meet the GOST 380-50 specifications for steel MSt. 3. The As steel does not exhibit any increased tendencies to mechanical aging. The  $a_k$  of the steel decreased by approximately 35 percent upon aging. Low-temperature  $a_k$  tests of the steel located the threshold of cold shortness in rimmed As steel in the interval between  $-20^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$ , whereas in killed steel it was found to be between  $-40^\circ$  and  $-60^\circ$ . Mechanical properties of seams and welded joints fully satisfy the GOST 2523-51 requirements. Hardness and plasticity investigations of steel within the entire range of the welding cycle revealed no brittle conditions in the metal. The reaction of As steels in the course of thermal welding cycle is analogous to the reaction of steel produced in open-hearth furnaces. No cold or hot cracks were observed during welding. Both killed and rimmed steel of MSt. 3 type containing up to 0.28 percent As may be used in welded construction in a manner identical to the employment of rimmed and killed MSt. 3 steel containing no As. Bibliography: 6 references.

N. K.

Card 2/2

GOFNER, A.M., inzh.; CHERNASHKIN, Y.G., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Welding steel members at temperatures below the ice point.  
Nov. tekhn. i pered. op. v strel. 20 no.9:10-11 S '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Steel, Structural--Welding)  
(Electric welding--Cold weather conditions)

SOV/32-24-9-26/53

AUTHORS: Chernashkin, V. G., Gofner, A. M., Sivryukova, M. A.

TITLE: On the Question of the Estimation of the Quality of Steel Plate by Testing Its Toughness (K voprosu otsgenki kachestva listovoy stali putem ispytaniya na udarnuyu vyazkost')

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 9, pp 1112-1115  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of the last few years, destructions of vertical, cylindrical welded 5000 m<sup>3</sup> tanks for petroleum products have occurred. The embrittling of steel during production and the formation of fissures in the welding seams are thought to be responsible for these destructions. The possibility of a localization of these fissures or of a complete prevention of fissure formation, depends on the quality of the steel plate and on a low tendency to brittleness. At the laboratories of the institute (no name given), steel plate samples (of a thickness below 10 mm) were used to study the influence of the cross section and the depth of notching on the tensile strength and the toughness. Three types of samples were used, and, amongst others, results analogous to those obtained by G. I.

Card 1/2

SOT/32-24-9-26/53

On the Question of the Estimation of the Quality of Steel Plate by Testing  
Its Toughness

Pogodin-Alekseyev (Ref 1) were attained. Graphic representations of the variation of tensile strength as determined by notch depth, sample height and sample width in MSt 3 steel (0.9% C

0.54% Mn, 0.25% Si, 0.035% S and 0.020% P) are given, together with the corresponding explanations and tables of results.

Mention is made of the fact that the Mezhdunarodnaya assotsiatsiya po standartizatsii priyemochnykh ispytanii po udarnoy vyazkosti (International Association for the Standardization of Steel Acceptance Tests According to Toughness) has fixed the sample notch at 5 mm.

There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 1 reference, which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

IVLEVA, Ye.I., inzh.; GOFNER, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Electrodes for fast welding. Svar.proizv. no.7:29-30  
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva  
stroitel'stva RSFSR.  
(Electric welding) (Electrodes)

12300

S/135/61/000/006/007/008  
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Gofner, A.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Zheltenkov, V.V.,  
Engineer

TITLE: Argon-arc welding of aluminum containers

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no.6, 1961, 32 - 34

TEXT: Information is given on the technology of manufacturing in an assembly shop 8 - 10 mm thick АД1 (AD-1) alloy containers by automatic argon-arc welding with consumable electrode. The horizontal containers are manufactured in the form of cylinders and consist of separate sections joined by automatic argon-arc welding. Spherical bottoms are welded onto the cylindrical parts. The AD1 alloy contains 99.3% Al, 0.3% Fe, 0.35% Si, 0.05% Cu, the rest 0.1%. Welding is carried out with AD1 filler wire which is etched in a 5%-caustic soda solution and brightened in a 15%-nitric acid solution. Welding is performed on an АДСП -2 (ADSP-2) automatic machine fed from a ПС -500 (PS-500) transformer. Tacking of the components is made on the ПШП -9 (PShP-9) and ПШП-10 (PShP-10) semi-automatic machines. PShP-9 devices are also employed for producing longitudinal seams on the sections, which are fastened to a ТС -17М (T8-17M) tractor.

Card 1/4

Argon-arc welding of aluminum containers

S/135/61/000/006/007/008  
A906/A106

Welding conditions are given in a table and the following technological recommendations are presented: Joints with uniform fusion are produced by welding on a steel backing plate, which improves the formation of the internal seams. For the automatic butt-welding of 8 - 10 mm thick sheets, V-shaped beveling of edges with an opening angle of 65 - 70° and 1 - 1.5 mm blunt is recommended; a greater blunt may cause poor fusion. When welding thick aluminum alloys, the size of the gap between the butt-welded sheets is of considerable importance. An optimum gap for 8 - 10 mm thick material is 1.5 - 2 mm large. Without a gap, the seam root may be insufficiently fused. When using argon with low oxygen content, the welding process is sufficiently stable and pores are not revealed in the weld joints. When producing circumferential seams the components must be carefully assembled. For this purpose special devices are used, such as cross-shaped rings (Figure 4), external calibrating rings (Figure 5) and steel backing rings with 2 - 3 mm-radius milled grooves, which are pressed against the butts with the aid of bolts. There are 2 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: NII po stroitel'stvu Minstroya RSFSR (Scientific Research Institute of the RSFSR Ministry of Building)

Card 2/4

37671

3/125/62/000/004/010/013  
D040/D113

12.3100  
12.300

AUTHORS: Gofner, A.M., and Zheltenkov, V.V.

TITLE: Aluminum section of a petroleum storage tank fabricated by mechanized argon arc welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1962, 85-87

TEXT: The top belt and roof of petroleum storage tanks were fabricated from AMg (AMg) alloy for the first time by the Trust (Trust) "Vestok-neftezavodmontazh" because of the particularly intensive corrosion of steel tanks at the top. The welding job on a tank of 1000 m<sup>3</sup> capacity is described. The alloy, in addition to aluminum contains 2.5-2.8% Mg, 0.15-0.40% Mn, 0.4% Fe, 0.5% Si, and 0.08% Cu. The alloy is weldable by nearly any welding process and its corrosion resistance is high. The belt and roof were welded from 5 and 6 mm thick sheets with a semiautomatic welder, then joined to the steel tank on the site. The sequence of operation is described. AMg welding wire was degreased in gasoline, then rinsed in 25% X

Card 1/2

GOFNER, A.M., kand.tekhn. nauk; CHERNUSHENKO, Ye.T., inzh.

Powder metal wire for semiautomatic welding in assembly operations.  
Svar. proizv. no.8:5-7 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu  
Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.  
(Metal powder products) (Electric welding)

24(7)

SOV/51-6-6-28/34

AUTHORS: Berkovich, S.L., Gofman, M.V., Lohachev, M.V., Faik, T.K. and Sharonev, D.I.

TITLE: Intensity  
A High / spectrometer DFS-1C with Diffraction Gratings (Svetosil'nyy spektrometr s difraktsionnymi reshetkami DFS-1C)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1983, Vol 6, Nr 5, pp 834-836 (USSE)

ABSTRACT: Intensity  
A new high / spectrometer DFS-1C, using diffraction gratings and photovoltaic recording, was developed in 1981. This spectrometer makes it possible to record Raman spectra of transparent liquids and diffusely scattering substances such as turbid solutions, powders and glasses. The spectrometer works in the region 3500-6400 Å. Optically the spectrometer (Fig 1) is a double mirror monochromator (entry slit 1, exit slit 2) with two diffraction gratings (6). To correct for aberrations non-symmetric incidence on gratings was employed and parabolic mirrors (5) were used; the focal length of these mirrors were 800 mm and their relative apertures 1:5.3. The gratings had 600 lines/mm, ruled area 140 x 150 mm and were used in the second order, concentrating ~60% light in the region from 4300 to 4700 Å. Dispersion of the instrument when used as a double monochromator was 5 Å/mm. Using another slit (2) and a rotating mirror (7) the instrument could be used as an ordinary monochromator (exit slit 4) with 10 Å/mm dispersion. A

Card 1/2

A High-Speed Spectrometer DFS-13 with Diffractio[n] Gratings

S01/61-6-28/34

photomultiplier FEU-17 (3 in Fig 1) was used as a receiver. The photomultiplier was connected to a d.c. amplifier and an electronic recording potentiometer PSI-02. The spectrometer could be used to record spectral lines of energy  $10^{-13}$  W. Together with this spectrometer a light source was developed for Raman spectral studies. This source was a spiral low-pressure mercury lamp with water-cooled electrodes. Continuous background is practically absent in the spectrum of this lamp and the width of spectral lines emitted by it does not exceed several hundreds of an angstrom. The lamp was supplied with stabilized d.c. current of 6-10 A from a rectifier. Factory tests of the spectrometer DFS-13 showed that Raman spectra were reproducible to within  $\pm 2\%$ . The instrument resolves a weak line at a distance of  $11 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  from a strong line. Advantages of the double monochromator principle are seen in a record of Raman spectrum of a glass with a large number of bubbles (Fig 2). Because the source was a low-pressure lamp it was possible to record also low frequencies of powdered samples (Fig 3). There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

L 63955-65 E&T(1)  
ACCESSION NR: AP5016053

UR/0368/65/002/006/0473/0175  
535.053.00

AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, O. V.; Gofren, M. V.; Keylina, T. A.; Tret'yankina, R. I. (Deceased)

TITLE: Monochromators for the ultraviolet and visible regions of the spectrum

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 5, 1965, 73-475

TOPIC TAGS: monochromator, monochromatic radiation, optical equipment

ABSTRACT: The article is the text of a paper read at the Sixteenth Conference on Spectroscopy, 2 February 1965. Two new monochromators with diffraction gratings, developed by the Leningrad Society of Optomechanical Enterprises, are described. The VMR-2 vacuum monochromator is designed for monochromatic radiation in the 500-2500 Å range and may be used for measuring the reflection and transmission coefficients of various materials, and also for studying light sources. The device uses an aluminized concave diffraction grating with 600 lines per mm and a radius of curvature of 1 m. Relative aperture of the system is 1/16; linear dispersion is 16 Å/mm. Measurements may be made at angles of incidence of 12, 30, 45, and 70°. Measurement error is 1.0-1.5%. The MDR-2 monochromator is a high-trans-

Card 1/2

L 63955-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016053

mission instrument designed for isolation of monochromatic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, and infrared regions of the spectrum. The device is used primarily as a source of monochromatic emission for excitation of luminescence spectra and also for studying various sources of radiation. The working range of the device is 0.2—2.5  $\mu$ . Three replaceable flat diffraction gratings are used with 1200, 600, and 300 lines per mm. The relative aperture is 1:2.4. The objective is a parabolic mirror with a focal length of 400 mm. Light scattering is less than 1% for the 2500 Å region. These monochromators should be on the market in 1958. Orig. art. [14] has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskoye ob'yedineniye optiko-mekhanicheskikh predpriyatiy (Leningrad Society of Optomechanical Enterprises)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 0?

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

INFO PRESS: 4071

Card 2/2

PREGOWSKI, Wladyslaw; GOFRON, Wladyslaw; RAGANKIEWICZ, Jerzy

Development in indications for pleural adhesion surgery in the  
light of operations performed at the Bystra Slaska sanatorium.  
Gruzlica 24 no.1:49-60 Jan 56.

1. Z Państwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego w Bystrej Slaskiej  
Dyrektor: dr. med. W. Pregowski, Sanatorium Przeciwgruzlicze  
Bystra Slaska.

(PLEURA, dis.

adhesions, surg. indic., statist. in Poland.

(ADHESIONS

pleural, surg. indic., statist. in Poland.

PREGOWSKI, Wladislaw; GOFRON, Wladislaw; BRODA, Zbigniew

Clinical results of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with combination isoniazid & T40; frequency of appearance of isoniazid resistant Tubercle bacilli. Gruzlica 25 no.9:709-714 Sept 57.

1. Z Państwowego Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego w Bystrej Śląskiej.  
Dyrektor: W. Pregowski.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, ther.

salicylohydroxamic acid combined with isoniazid, eff. on  
isoniazid resist. M. tuberc. (Pol))

(SALICYLIC ACID, related cpds.

salicylohydroxamic acid combined with isoniazid in ther.  
of pulm. tuberc., eff. on isoniazid resist. M. tuberc. (Pol))

VERNYY, A.N.; GOFSHTEYN, B.Ya.

Industrial plant for the production of feed biomycin. Spirt.  
prom. 29 no.6:31-32 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Khabarovskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.  
(Starch industry—By-products)  
(Chlortetracycline)

PA 24149

GOFSTEYN, I. D.

USSR/Geophysics - Tectonic Fracturing Nov/Dec 52

"Tectonic Fracturing of Sedimentary Rocks in the  
Middle of the Dnestr Stream," I. D. Gofshteyn

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 6, pp 108-117

Analyzes subject fracturing, and attempts to connect  
the origin of predominant fractures with the formation  
of the Carpathian range.

24149

GOFSETEYN, I.D.

Scales of Meletta from black shales of Transcarpathia. Trudy  
L'vov.geol.ob-va no.2:99-110 '53. (MLRA 10:4)

1.Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.  
(Transcarpathia--Scales (Fishes), Fossil))

GOPSHTBYN, I.D.

Disagreement on the limits of the Lower and Upper Silurian in  
the Dniester Valley. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. no.1:118-119 Ja-F '54.  
(MLRA 7:3)

(Dniester Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)  
(Geology, Stratigraphic--Dniester Valley)

GOFSTEIN, I.D.

Stratigraphy of the Mesozoic in the Chivchinskiy and North  
Bukovina regions of the Carpathian Mountains. Geol.sbor.[Lvov]  
(MERA 10:1)  
no.1:162-171 '54.

1. Ukrainskiy Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-raz-  
vedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Lvov.  
(Carpathian Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GOFSTEYN, I.D.

Extent of the paleontological study of Carpathian Jurassic deposits.  
Geol.sbor. [Lvov] no.2/3:242-247 '56. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AM USSR, Lvov.  
(Carpathian Mountains--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

GOFSTEYN, I.D.

Tectonics of Jurassic sediments in the Svalyava region in  
Transcarpathia. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.4:107-110 '57.  
(MIRA 13:2)

I.Institut geologii polesnykh iekopayemykh USSR, Lvov.  
(Svalyava region (Transcarpathia)--Geology, Structural)

GOFSTEYN, I.

11-5-5/15

SUBJECT: USSR/Geology

AUTHOR: Gofsteyn, I.D.

TITLE: On the Problem of Caledonian Framing of the Russian Plateau  
(K voprosu o Kaledonskom obrazlenii Russkoy platformy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957,  
# 5, pp 64-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers only the south-western borderland of the Russian plateau. He cites Chernyshev (9) who had the opinion that in the south, between the Russian plateau and the Alps, sedimentary rocks lie on a folded basis of the Caledonian age.

The author reviews various writers on this subject and then exposes factual data yielded by prospecting.

In two regions immediately adjacent to the Russian plateau, South Bessarabia and the Western Ukraine, folded rocks of the Lower Paleozoic age have been established by prospecting drill holes.

Available data indicate that there are points where folded

Card 1/3

11-5-5/15

TITLE: On the Problem of Caledonian Framing of the Russian Plateau  
(K voprosu o Kaledonskom obrazlenii Russkoy platformy)

The article contains one geologic map.

There are 12 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: L'vov branch of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Institute  
of Geology of Mineral Resources in L'vov

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: 16 June 1956

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GOFSTEYN, I.D.

Finds of rhodochrosite pebbles in the alluvium of Carpathian  
rivers. Min.sbor. no.11:353-354 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Ukrainskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neftyanogo  
instituta, L'vov.  
(Dniester Valley--Pebbles) (Dniester Valley--Rhodochrosite)

GOFSTEYN, I.D. [Hofstein, I.D.]

Posttortonian dislocations in the lower reaches of the Zolotaya Lipa  
River (Dniester basin). Dop. AN URSR no.6:666-667 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

I.Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR. Predstavil akademik  
AN USSR V.B. Porfir'yev [V.B. Porfir'iev].  
(Zolotaya Lipa Valley--Faults (Geology))

SCV/ 20-120-1-43/63

AUTHOR: Gofshteyn, I. D.

TITLE: On the History of the Upper Dnestr Valley (K istorii doliny  
Verkhnego Dnestra)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp.159-161  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: An analysis of recently gathered material on the composition  
and thickness of the alluvion in the drainage area of the  
upper Dnestr makes it possible to sketch out a sufficiently  
accurate structure of the first upper river terrace as well  
as the bottom land and the river bed. Together with a pro-  
file constructed from the map 1:50 000 this makes a further  
development of the ideas of earlier scientists on the mor-  
phology of the valley possible. The first upper river terrace  
appears as an accumulative terrace consisting of alluvion  
in a bed- and a bottom land facies. The composition of the  
alluvion is described. Its total thickness is 9 .. 10 m in  
the first terrace and changes only little in the further  
course of the valley. It only decreases in the Karpathian

Card 1/4

SU/2e-12a-1-43/63

On the History of the Upper Dnestr Valley

part (above Staryy Sambor). The part of the valley in the region of the upper Dnestr (Sambor-) swamps must be treated separately. According to Ref 1 there are no parent rocks but fluvio-glacial sediments with a thickness of more than 30 m underneath the alluvion. This is, however, not confirmed by borings in the regions of the estuaries of the rivers Stryvazh, Vereshchitsa and Tismenitsa. The Tortonian original loams are less deep here (10 to 18 m). There is no proof that the "fluvio-glacial sediments were buried by the alluvion of rivers from the Carpathian mountains as a result of the depression of the region in the post-Rissian stage" (Ref 2). At the same time it appears that the recent swappiness is deeply rooted in the past and has existed ever since the alluvion of the first river terrace began to accumulate. The first terrace may be called a high bottom land for very good reasons, as it is very rarely not flooded by high water (6 m and more) which is common in the Dnestr. The bottom land proper is 0,5 - 2 m above the river. It is an unbroken narrow band (in the mountains and in Podoliya). The thickness of the river bed alluvion fluctuates in the region of the upper Dnestr. In one section the original

Card 2/4

SOV/20-120-1-43/63

On the History of the Upper Dnestr Valley

ground-line can be seen underneath a steep bank while the boulder layer is 2 m thick in its immediate neighborhood. It may be said that at present there is more erosion than accumulation. It apparently had no bearing on the accumulative process of the alluvion of the first terrace that the valley of the upper Dnestr runs through four entirely different tectonic zones (the anticlinal Skibovaya zone of the Carpathian mountains, the inner and outer zone of the Predkarpatskiy deflection, the peripheral part of the Russian Platform). There were no differentiated movements during the two successive Holocene periods, as they were established in periods lying farther back in the history of the valley. An intensification of erosion is characteristic of the present time; a tendency towards a general lifting of the landscape is noticeable. Sundry local movements in different directions occur independently. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

On the History of the Upper Dnestr Valley

307/20-120-1-43/63

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk USSR  
(Institute for the Geology of Mineral Resources  
of the AS Ukr SSR)

PRESENTED: January 16, 1958, by I. P. Gerasimov, Member, Academy of  
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1957

1. Geology--USSR 2. Geophysics--USSR

Card 4/4

GOFSTEYN, I.D.

Dislocations and latest movements in the Ustechko region in the  
Dniester Valley. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:577-578 '58.  
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, Lvov.  
(Dniester Valley--Geology, Structural)

3(8)

S07/20-125-2-42/64

AUTHORS: Gofshteyn, I. D., Ripun, M. B.

TITLE: On a Find of Vulcanogenic Rock in the Cretaceous Sediments  
of Podolia (O nakhodke vulkanogennoy porody v nelozykh ot-  
lozheniyakh Podolii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 386-388  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: So far no vulcanogenic rocks had been known in the Upper-Cretaceous stratum of the Volyno-Podol'skaya (Volhynia-Podolia) platform (southwestern part of the Russian platform). In a cross section of the Turonian sediments of the Podol'skoye Pridnestrov'ye (Podolian Dniester land) the authors have detected an interstratification of bentonite loam (village of Koropets). Such finds were made in the western Ukraine in the Miocene age (Ref 1). In Koropets, 3 interstratifications emerge amidst a mass of homogeneous white Turonian limestones. At the bottom - greenish-yellow bentonite loam (0.35 m), above - light-colored sandy limestone (0.35 m), and on top a Turonian limestone conglomerate bound together by sandy-carbonate cement (0.75 m). This conglomerate points to a local uplift of the sea bottom, which fact may indicate a conservation of the volcanic ash, precipitated in this area,

Card 1/3

SOV/20-123-2-42/64

On a Find of Vulcanogenic Rock in the Cretaceous Sediments of Podolia

from which the bentonite loam eventually developed. The loam is a soft, wax-like, non-carbonate rock. In water it swells and changes into a white jelly. Granulometrical analysis was carried out, and the mineralogical composition was studied. The fraction > 0.25 mm mainly consists of splinters of decomposed volcanic glass, bean-shaped particles of iron hydroxides, individual grains of green glauconite and dark brown tourmaline. In the fractions 0.25 - 0.1 and 0.1 - 0.01 mm, tabular grains of a high-temperature plagioclase (sanidine) play the predominant role, besides: quartz, ilmenite- and magnetite grains, grains of volcanic glass and of plagioclase (Nr 30). There are scattered grains of: zircon, acmite, biotite, tourmaline, rutile, chlorite, zoisite, garnet, dolomite, and microcline. Below, there may be a separating-out of (a) vulcanogenic, (b) clastic, and (c) authigenic minerals. An analogous mineral complex (with the exception of sanidine) is characteristic of the Miocene tuffs of Predkarpat'ye (Carpathian foothills) (Ref 2). Some of the above-mentioned minerals are dealt with in greater detail. To them must be added: biotite and montmorillonite. On the basis of the investigations conducted, the volcanic rock concerned can be determined as bentonite loam. The content of volcanic glass of high SiO<sub>2</sub> content (72%),

Card 2/j

On a Find of Vulcanogenic Rock in the Cretaceous Sediments of Pedolia  
SOV/26-125-2-42/64

and noticeable sanidine quantities indicate the development from ashes of acid composition. Montmorillonite was formed as a consequence of the decomposition of the ashes in a slightly alkaline medium. This is also proved by the occurrence of authigenic glauconite. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Geology of Mineral Resources of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: November 20, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1958

Card 3/3

3 (5)

AUTHOR:

Gofshteyn, I. D.

SOV/20-126-1-37/62

TITLE: On the Amplitude of the Most Recent Tectonic Movements in the Dnestr Region (O razmakhe noveyshikh tektonicheskikh dvizheniy v Pridnestrov'ye)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 138 - 141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Dnestr crosses the Podoliya plateau flowing through a deep canyonlike valley which was eroded by the river in consequence of the elevation of the region. It is generally assumed that the most recent movements are in this part of the Pridnestrov'ye (Dnestr region) most distinctly marked (Ref 5). The investigations of the last years proved that the maximum height in which the old Dnestr alluvium was found considerably surpasses the height of 220 m which have hitherto been considered as the maximum value of the amplitude. This place lies in the North Bukovina, not in Podoliya. The author found here old conglomerates in a height of 335 m above the Dnestr level. The author divides the Podoliya section of the Dnestr valley into a series of 7 terraces and discusses only the two top ones: the oldest Dnestr terrace lies usually 140-160 m above the river. The

Card 1/4

On the Amplitude of the Most Recent Tectonic  
Movements in the Dnestr Region

SOV/20-126-1-37/62

levels of the sixth and seventh terrace are deformed. The terraces were elevated. Their highest point lies in the region of Chernelitsa. The above mentioned facts differ from those of the reference 6: (Fig 1). There are several most recent movements beside the 2 elevations which were the reason of the erosion of the original Dnestr in the alluvium of the seventh terrace. They must be investigated only with respect to the fractures which were found to exist in the entire edge of the Russian platform near the Carpathians. The profile (Fig 1) shows 2 levels of the sixth terrace: a vaulted one and a plain one. The latter appears as bed which the river had left already after the local elevation. It agrees with the original undisturbed level of the mentioned terrace. The author draws the conclusion that the elevation existing in the region of Mogilev-Podol'skiy agrees with those of Chernelitsa with respect to time. If this explanation of the Mogilov terraces is assumed the theories of various research workers (Refs 1,4,6) on the height of the seventh terrace are fully in line. The age of the seventh terrace is reliably determined as last end of Pliocene (Ref 7) on the strength of the fauna found in Moldaviya, the sixth was,

Card 2/4

On the Amplitude of the Most Recent Tectonic Movements in the Near Dnestr Region

SOV/20-126-1-37/62

however, determined as old Quaternary. Thus the first movements which deformed the highest Dnestr terraces are early Quaternary. The Eopleistocene elevation can be excellently brought into line with the tectonic line of Berdo - Narol' V. Tesseyra (Ref 2). The course of this line in the north-west of the known elevation was geophysically confirmed (Ref 3). Figure 2 shows a transversal profile of the Dnestr valley at the place of the closest approximation to the Prut. N. S. Pastukhov found already in 1949 old alluvium in the south of Dobronovtsay (Mountain Zheityy Gorb), paid, however, no attention to it. The author brings the observed terraces into line with the scheme of the 7 terraces and interprets then a series of the most important stages of an ascending movement of the earth's crust in the Pridnestrov'ye (Dnestr region) in the Bukowina. The amplitude of the local elevation since the beginning of Quaternary amounts to 335 m 300 x of which are Eopleistocene, the rest (scarcely a tenth) belongs to another stage. There are 2 figures and 6 Soviet references.

Card 3/4

On the Amplitude of the Most Recent Tectonic  
Movements in the Dnestr Region

SOT/2C-126-1-37/62

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Geology of the Useful Mineral Resources of  
the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 10, 1959, by I. P. Gerasimov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1959

Card 4/4

GOFSTEYN, I.D. [Hofshteyn, I.D.]

Erosion surfaces in the Carpathian piedmont region of the  
Dniester Basin. Dop. AN URSR no. 12:1627-1630 '60.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR. Predstav-  
leno akademikom AN USSR V.B. Porfir'yevym.  
(Dniester Valley--Geology, Structural)

GOFSHTEYN, I.O.

Dniester terraces and recent tectonic movements in the Dniester Valley. Biul. Kom. chetv. per. no.25:20-34 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Dniester Valley--Terraces (Geology))

GOFSTEYN, I.D.

Teeth of a plesiosaur and fish from Senoman sediments in Podolia.  
Paleont.sbor. [Lvov] no.1:127-130 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR,  
L'vov.  
(Podolia--Teeth, Fossil) (Podolia--Pliosauridae)  
(Podolia--Pycnodus)

GOFSHTEYN, I.D.

Changes in the river system and terraces in the Carpathian part of the Dniester Valley. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.6: 97-100 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.  
(Dniester Valley--Terraces (Geology))

GOFSTEYN, I.D.; RIPUN, M.B.

Syneresis of silica in the ancient alluvium of the Dniester.  
Vop. min. osad. obr. 6:102-103 '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Dniester River--Alluvium) (Silica)

GOFSTEYN, I.D.

Tectonic observations on the Zolotaya Lipa. Geol.sbor. [Lvov]  
no.7/8:1'73-182 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR, Lvov.  
(Zolotaya Lipa Valley—Geology, Structural)

GOFSTEYN, I.D. [Hofshteyn, I.D.]; PISHVANOVA, L.S.

Geological history of the Ciscarpathian sag in Tertiary  
times. Dop. AN URSR no.8:1069-1071 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh AN USSR. Pred-  
stavleno akademikom AN USSR O.S. Vyalovym.  
(Carpathian Mountains—Geology)

GOFSTEYN, I.D. [Hofstein, I.D.]

Phases in folding in the Carpathians. Geol.zhur. 21 no.5:70-76  
'61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh.  
(Carpathian Mountains—Folds (Geology))

GOFSHTEYN, I.D. [Hofshstein, I.D.]; RIPUN, M.B. [Rypun, M.B.]

Importance of the minerals of the heavy fraction in correlating  
the oil-bearing formations of the Carpathians. Pratsi Inst.  
geol. kor. kop. AN URSR 3:94-101 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Carpathian Mountains--Petroleum geology)  
(Minerals)

GOFSTEYN, I.D. [Hofstein, I.D.]

Structure of the folded basement between the Russian Platform and  
the Carpathians. Pratsi Inst. geol. kor. kop. AN URSR 3:126-  
133 '61. '(MIRA 16:7)

(Russian Platform--Folds (Geology))  
(Carpathian Mountains--Folds (Geology))

GOFSHTEYN, I.D.

Map of Quaternary tectonics of the upper Dnieper Valley. Dokl.  
AN SSSR 136 no. 3:663-685 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geologii poleznykh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk USSR.  
Predstavлено акадиком P.P. Gerasimovym.  
(Dnieper Valley--Geology, Structural)

GOFSTEYN, Il'ya Davydovich; VYALOV, O.S., akademik, otv. red.;  
CHEKHOVICH, N.Ya.[Cheshovych, N.IA.], red.; LIKEMAN, T.R.,  
tekhn. red.

[Recent tectonics and morphogenesis of the upper Dniester Valley]  
Neotektonika i morfogenез Verkhn'oho Prydnistrov'ia. Kyiv, Vydr-  
vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 130 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Vyalov).  
(Dniester Valley—Geology, Structural)

GOFSHTEYN, I.D.

"Earthquakes in the Ukraine" by S.V. IEvsieiev. Reviewed by  
I.D. Hofshteyn. Geol.zhur. 22 no.5:110-111 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR.  
(Ukraine--Earthquakes)  
(IEvsieiev, S.V.)

GOFSHTEYN, I.D.

Tectonic position of the Piatra Highland (northern Bukovina).  
Geol. zhur. 23 no.5:51-56 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

GOFSHTEYN, I.D.

The seismotectonics of Transcarpathia. Dokl. AN SSSR 148  
no. 3:661-664 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR. Pred-  
stavleno akademikom I.P. Gerasimovym.  
(Transcarpathia—Seismology) (Transcarpathia—Geology, Structural)

GOFSHMEYER, L'lya Davidovich; VYALOV, O.S., akademik, otrv. red.;  
KEL'NIK, A.F., red.

[Recent tectonics of the Carpathians] Neotektonika Karpat.  
Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1964. 181 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. All Ukr.SSR (for Vyalov).

GOFSHTEYN, I.D.

Recent tectonics of the upper Dniester Valley. Biul. Kom.  
chetv. per. no.29:81-89 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

GOFSHTEYN, L.S.

Use of the G.P. Kalinin and P.I. Miliukov methodology for  
calculating the unsteady flow of water under winter conditions.  
Trudy TSIP no.141;98-104 '65. (MIRA 18;9)

SOFONOV, L. V., VARIL'Yeva, N. A.

"The Participation of Nuclei in the Metabolism of the Plant Cell."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and  
Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Laboratory of Enzymology of the Institute of Biochemistry Imeni A. N. Bakh,  
Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow.

GOFSHTEYN L.V., VASILYEVA N.A., KOBYAKOVA A.M. (USSR)

"The Participation of the Nucleus in Plant Cell Metabolism."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

VASIL YEVA, N.A., OBEMHTEYN I.V.

Method for isolating cell nuclei from embryos and seedlings  
of wheat in glycerin solutions. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no. 3 696-698  
JL '64. MIRA 17(?)

I. Institut biologicheskogo i N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom N.M. Sleskynom.

GOFSENTEYN, M. S. Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Industrial Classification of Asbestos Ores in Application to the Bezhenova Deposit." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Mineral Raw Materials., 16 Apr 47.

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, Apr, 1947 (Project #17836)

GOFSTEYN, S., krovell'shchik

Efficient method for building roof overhangs. Stroitel' no. 4:9  
Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Krasnopresnenskoye remontno-stroitel'nyy trest Moskvy.  
(Roofing, Iron and steel)

GOFSHETEYN, Sh. D.

Gofsheteyn, Sh. D. -"On wind drifting of ice in the coastal zones," Problemy Arktiki, 1948 (Published in 1949), No. 3 p. 37-41

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949.)

GOFSHTEYN, S.N. (Odessa)

Using a rangefinder for hydrometeorological observations. Meteor.  
i gidrol. no.2:47-48 F '52. (MLRA 8:9)  
(Meteorology--Observations)

GOFSTEYN, S. N.

"The Construction of Lines of Flow in the Hydrosphere and in the Atmosphere".  
Trudy Odessk. gidromet. in-ta, No 5, pp 143-145, 1953.

A new method for the construction of lines of flow is proposed. On millimeter paper one determines for each arrow of currents the magnitudes of the arrow's projections upon the meridian and parallel. For the projection upon the meridian and parallel one draws separately isolines. In accordance with the obtained isolines vectors of flow are drawn, and the lines of flow are drawn as tangents to these vectors. The isolines of the projections are of independent interest, since they permit one to compute the discharges through any of the cross sections going in the meridional or latitudinal directions, namely in the case of observations on several horizons. (RZhGeol, No 7, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

SOV/124-58-10-11197

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR Gofstejn, S.N.

TITLE: Determination of the Drift of a Ship by Means of a Heavily Weighted Plumb Line (Opredelenie dreyfa sudna pri pomoshchi lota s tyazhelyoy girey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. gidrometeorol. in-ta, 1957, Nr 13, pp 113-116

ABSTRACT: To introduce greater precision into the method of determining the drift of a ship with the aid of a plumb line the author proposes the use of reinforced concrete weights (10 and 20 kg) attached to a cable by means of a line having considerably smaller tensile strength than the cable. This set-up insures the immobility of the weight on the sea bottom. The author's assumptions are not supported by any calculations.

A.N. Kholodilin

Card 1/1

GOFSHTEYN, S.N.

Observations on light precipitation. Trudy OGMI no.19:75-76  
'59. (MIRA 1]:5)  
(Precipitation (Meteorology)--Measurement)

GOFSTEYN, S. N., Cand Geogr Sci (diss) -- "The balance of mechanical energy of the Black Sea". Moscow, 1959. 11 pp (Inst of Oceanology of the Acad Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 129)

GOFSHTEYN, S.N.

Calculating the duration of permanent winds. Trudy OGMI  
no.21:27-30 '60. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Winds)

KOZLOVSKIY, A.S., inzh.: Prinimal uchastiye GOFSHTEYN, S.Ya., krovel'-shchik-novator. ODINOKOV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; nauchnyy red.; KRYUGER, Yu.V., red.; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Constructing tile and asbestos-cement roofs] Ustroistvo cherepichnykh i asbestotsementnykh krovel'. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po strcit., arkhit., i stroit.materialam, 1959. 207 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.  
(Roofing)

GOFTARSH, R.V. (Leningrad); SHAKUNOV, A.I., glavnnyy vrach; RAPOPORT, M.Yu.,  
~~professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel'.~~

Primary cancer of the liver manifested by profuse gastric hemorrhage. Klin.  
med. 31 no.8:93 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. 2-ye terapevticheskoye otdeleniye Basseynovoy klinicheskoy bol'nitay im.  
Chudnovskogo. (Liver--Cancer) (Hemorrhage)

GOFMAN, M.B.; KHARALAMPOVICH, G.D.

Studying the antiseptic properties of higher phenols. Zhur.prikl.  
khim. 30 no.4:660-663 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.  
(Phenols) (Antiseptics)

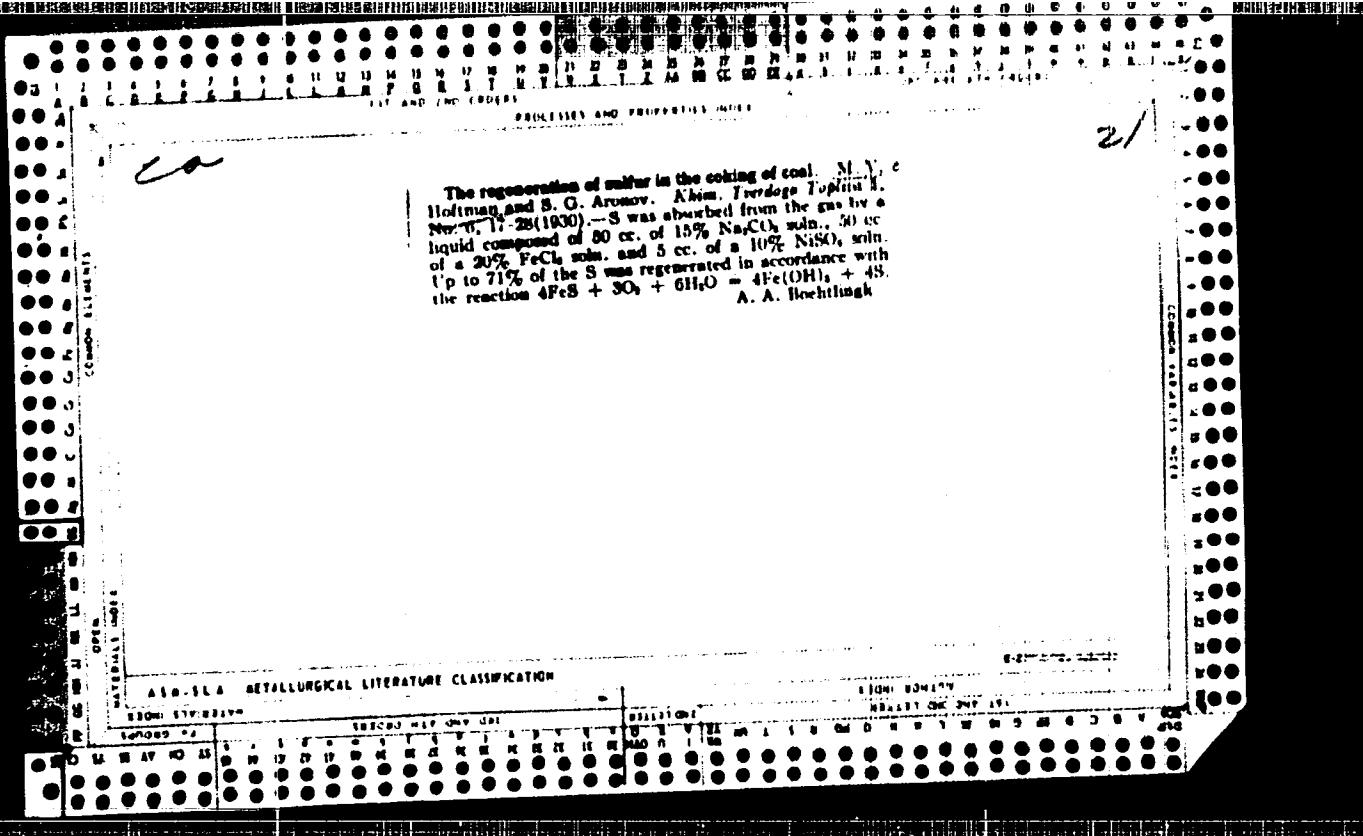
BC

B-II-1

Concentrating methacrylate with furfuraldehyde.  
M. V. Romanov and E. V. Kozhevnikova (Khim. Tverd.  
Topl., 1988, 1, No. 8, 81-84).—Oxidized methacrylate (I)  
was crystallized from furfuraldehyde (1:3 and 1:6).  
The yield from the first crystallization was 69.39% and  
from the second 69.71% of (I). — On Ann. (e)

SAC-SEA RETAL ORIGINS LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SAC-SEA RETAL ORIGINS LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



*co*

POLYESTER AND PROPERTIES OF COAL

2/

Coking Lisichanskil coal. M. V. Hoffman, Adam Freidigo, Topira 2, No. 6, 3-8(1937). The long-flame coal of the Lisichanskil district, which is characterized by a high content of volatile substances, can be utilized in the chem. industry. It is high in duran and low in vitrain. The microscopic exptn. of the structures of the coal disclosed that the duran produces a coke slightly inferior to that from vitrain. The removal of the non-coking ingredient, i. e., fusain, may improve the coking qualities of the coal. The shortage of bituminous and the abundance of oily components makes it necessary to press the fine coal before coking and requires a rapid processing to avoid the loss of the bitumen through decompr.

A. A. Bochtingk

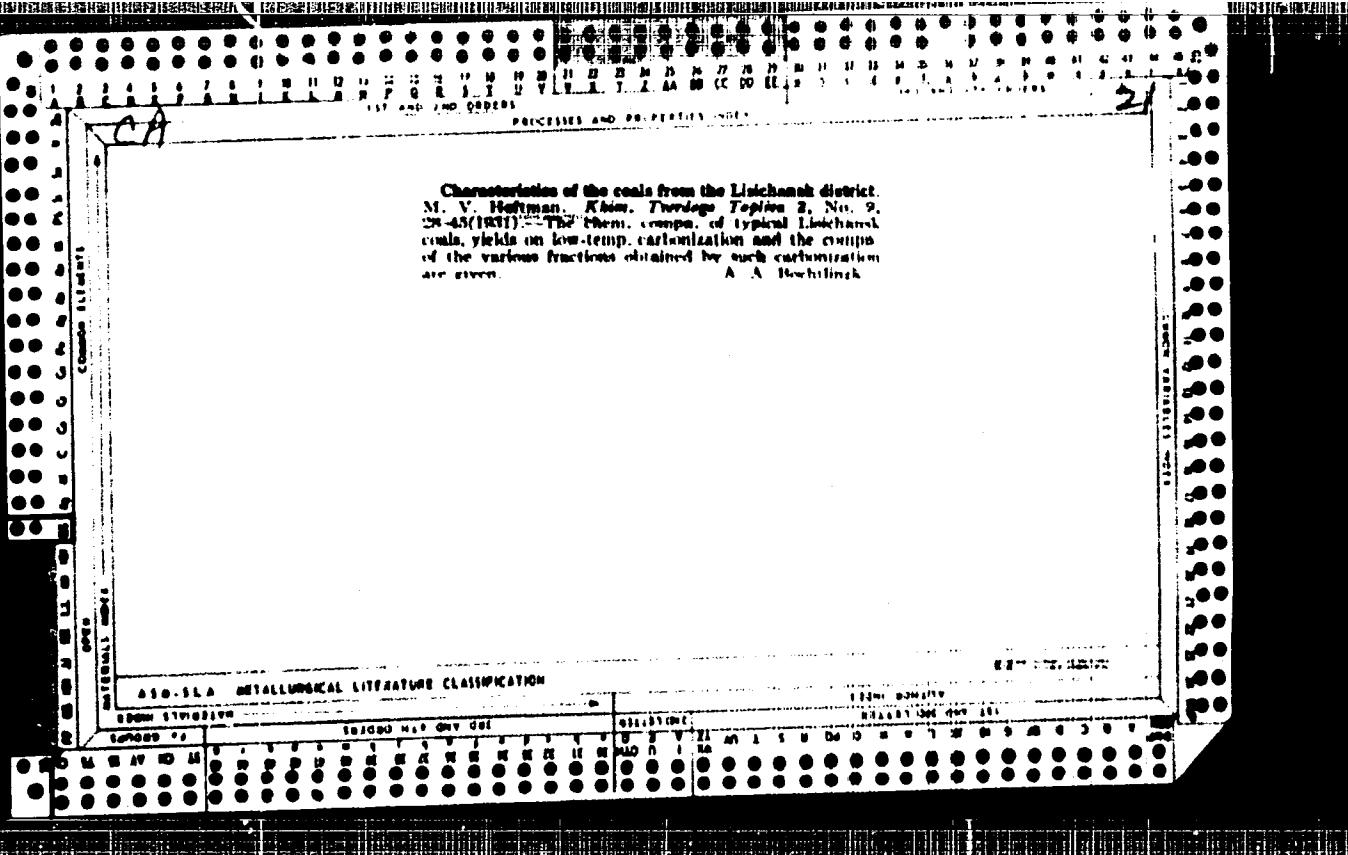
## ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6-8-1972-20242

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED



ca

Densitization of industrial gases with recovery of elementary sulfur. I. M. V. Matuzov and S. G. Aronov. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1958, No. 1, 41-50.—The iron-oxide process for elementary-S recovery from coke-oven gas developed by Khar'kov Coal-Chem. Inst. is described. The chemistry of the process is as follows: absorbing liquid (a 0.6-1% soda soln. + 0.2-0.5% Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>) in suspension) is circulated counter-current with gas contg. H<sub>2</sub>S in an absorption app. The reactions are: H<sub>2</sub>S + NaCO<sub>3</sub> = NaHS + NaHCO<sub>3</sub>; 3NaHS + 2Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> = 2FeS + S + 3NaOH + 2H<sub>2</sub>O. To regenerate the absorbing liquid air is blown through the soln. The reactions are: 4FeS + 3O<sub>2</sub> + 6H<sub>2</sub>O = 4Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> + 4S; 2NaHCO<sub>3</sub> = Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O; NaHS + NaHCO<sub>3</sub> = H<sub>2</sub>S + NaCO<sub>3</sub>. Some other secondary reactions also take place forming Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, NaCNS, etc., which result in some loss of the absorbing liquid. A semi-plant was constructed and operated to

study the technology of the process. This exptl. plant consisted of a scrubber, a vertical and a horizontal re-generator, 3 pumps, compressor and a centrifuge. It was found possible to remove practically all H<sub>2</sub>S from the gas. The yield of elementary S was 20-75% of the total S absorbed. From 20 to 30% of S remained in combination with non-regenerable parts of absorbing liquid. The elementary S contained 40-50% moisture and 20% entrapped Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>. II. Iron-ammonium method. M. V. Matuzov, S. G. Aronov, S. S. Serezhnikov and M. B. Khvat. *Ibid.* No. 2, 47-53.—A similar study was made with the iron-ammonium method. The chemistry of this method consisted in: scrubbing the coke-oven gas with a weak soln. of NH<sub>4</sub>OH with Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> in suspension. The reactions are: NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> + H<sub>2</sub>S = NH<sub>4</sub>HS; 2NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> + H<sub>2</sub>S = (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S; 3NH<sub>4</sub>HS + 2Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> = 2FeS + S + 3NH<sub>4</sub>OH + 3H<sub>2</sub>O; 3(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S + 2Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> = 2FeS + S + 6NH<sub>4</sub>OH. The absorbing liquid was then regenerated: 4FeS + 3O<sub>2</sub> + 6H<sub>2</sub>O = 4Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> + 4S; NH<sub>4</sub>OH = H<sub>2</sub>O + NH<sub>3</sub>; NH<sub>4</sub>HS = H<sub>2</sub>S + NH<sub>3</sub>; 3H<sub>2</sub>S + 2Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> = 2FeS + S + 6H<sub>2</sub>O. The yields of elementary S were 80% of the total S absorbed containing 40-45% moisture and 20-25% Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub>. J. S.

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
SUBJ-KEYWORD		SUBJ-CODE		CLASSIFICATION		PUB. COUNTRY		QUALITY OF INFO.	
SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED	SEARCHED
M	R	A	V	H	S	W	P	D	U

The influence of a preliminary thermal treatment of coal on the content and the properties of the extractable bitumens. M. V. Orlitsyn, N. A. Kopeliovich and R. D. Kagan. *Khim. i Tekhn. Topliv*, 6, 650-64 (1959).—Thermal treatment of coals in a stream of inert gas at temps. 25° below the softening point of the coal leads to changes in the fluidity and caking and swelling abilities of the coal. Also, it results in higher yields of extractable substances extractable with Cetol owing to depolymerization of the bitumens. The bitumens of thermally treated coals contain more of the solid fraction (as, in petroleum ether) than those in the original coal. Preliminarily heat-treated coals show a greater solv. in pyridine as a result of the solvent and peptizing action of pyridine. The increase in the swelling ability of coals after heat treatment is related to the increase in the amt. of solid bitumens and their decomps. temp., as well as to the increased viscosity of the plastic layer. An increase in the viscosity of the extn. of preliminarily heat-treated coals is due to the increase in the solv. of the bitumens, as well as to changes in the phys. structure of the coal. The higher reducing properties of the coal of the residual treated coals when atm. bitumens are added to due to the change of the structure of the residual coal. A. A. B.

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000615520020-0"